

Wood's Commercial College,

311 EAST CAPITOL STREET.

Washington, D. C. Phone 1738

Established 1885 and heartily endorsed by its students.

SUMMER SESSION.

Now is a good time to commence. New classes formed every Monday.

Proposition No. 1.

Complete Course in Shorthand Type-writing, \$50. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 2.

Complete Course in Book-keeping and English, \$50. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 3.

Complete Course in Shorthand, Type-writing, Book-keeping, and any other subject the pupil may select, \$65. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 4.

Complete Course of instruction in Typewriting, \$10. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient.)

Proposition No. 5.

Complete Course for Government Position, Civil Service or Census, \$10. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until prepared to pass the examination.)

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Complete Course in English Branches, \$50. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening until proficient.)

Proposition No. 7.

Preparation for College, including Latin, Greek, English and Mathematics. Private lessons or class instructions. Apply for rates.)

Proposition No. 8.

Private and class instructions to coach public school pupils so they can enter next grade; three months, \$10; one month, \$4.

The rates given are for cash, but satisfactory arrangements may be made to pay in installments.

WOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Gentlemen: I am indeed glad that I took the course in Stenography and Typewriting in your institution. After having attended five months, I could write one hundred words per minute.

I think all who conscientiously pursue their studies under your guidance will, in a short while, become thoroughly equipped stenographers.

I can certainly recommend Wood's Commercial College.

Very sincerely,
JANIE H. ETHERIDGE.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1899.

Prof. Wood: Am delighted with your method of training pupils in the Civil Service Course.

As a teacher of Book-keeping you cannot be excelled; under your instruction it becomes an intensely interesting study instead of a "dry bug-bear of accounts."

For a good, practical business education, one must go to Wood's Commercial College.

Wishing you unbounded success, I am,
Yours truly,
CLARA HARRIETT JONES.
1012 I St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

To whom it may concern:

I advise all persons who have any idea of attending a business college to take a course at Wood's Commercial College, on account of its quick and easy systems in shorthand and type-writing and also its experienced teachers. I was a pupil of this College for five months in the Shorthand Department, when I was offered a situation as Court Reporter in West Virginia, and it was through this College that I was successful in my work. I think that any student ought to complete a course at this College in five or six months, and with a great deal of study and effort in much less time. The Professor is very successful in obtaining positions for his students and often gets the best places a stenographer can hold. I also consider it the best business college in Washington and one of the best in the United States, if not the best.

JOHN WALKER FENTON.
June 1, 1899.

PRIMACURA.

Primacura not only RELIEVES but PERMANENTLY ERADICATES pricking heat and sore, and cures all skin diseases. It is an IMMEDIATE and PERMANENT allayer of inflammation. It is a new and economical remedy which affects a permanent cure. For sale by Evans, 924 F St.; Simms, 14th St. and New York Ave.; Ogram, 12th and Pennsylvania Ave., and by druggists generally.

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THOMAS WELLS,
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Sole Importer of Pure Liquors, Beer, Wine,
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JUDICIOUS
ADVERTISING
PAYS.

PUBLIC PLAY GROUNDS

TURNING CITY HOODLUMS INTO
SELF-RESPECTING CITIZENS.

Their Success in Boston—Wherever Established They Have Been of Great Service in the Moral and Physical Culture For the Youngsters.

Some years ago there was imported into the Eastern States from California—I think from San Francisco—an expression which in its way marked an epoch—the expression "hoodlum," writes the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. It awakened curiosity, and when it was found to describe a certain type of youth better known for his power of annoying his neighbors than for his good citizenship, it awakened the interest of thoughtful men and women. The genus was found to exist and thrive in other places. Investigation brought out the astounding fact that juvenile crime seemed to be increasing, but analysis proved that what was called crime on the part of the boy was often in reality the crime of ignorance, neglect, or worse on the part of the men and city which stigmatized him as a criminal, arrested him and placed him in the hands of the police instead of putting him under surveillance of one who could show him how to entertain himself in ways less destructive to the neighbor's comfort or property and to his own moral destruction.

CHANCE FOR MUSCULAR ACTION. It has been conclusively proven that these so-called criminal acts are almost entirely the result of undirected energy. To say misdirected would put too much responsibility on the boy. It becomes destructive, and only needs guidance to become a source of good instead of evil. Nature endows every normal youth with a fund of energy and spirits which must express itself, often demands expression in muscular action, and if it finds no outlet something is sure to happen. Nature also endows the youth with vivid imagination which must be fed or it seeks its own feeding ground, and having little discrimination chooses poison often instead of food.

PLAYGROUND CORRECTS EVIL. The public playground has been found to serve as the best means to correct these evils and to turn the "hoodlum" into a self-respecting and respected citizen, because it furnishes a healthy and legitimate outlet for the normal energies. Even in a city with so many gardens as San Francisco there is little or no place to play, especially for the thousands coming from working homes. Though there may be no tenements, a man occupies no more rooms than will house his family, and there is no place for quiet play for the boys and girls, and certainly no space for those games which require energetic motion. The open spaces are small and not adapted to sports of any kind. Golden Gate Park is too far away for the majority.

CRIME AND ATHLETICS. The youngsters, therefore, have no recourse but the street. Older communities have discovered that the lack of proper playgrounds is a source of great expense and waste to the community, expense which runs the cost of the police system, including all penal and reformatory institutions, into millions, and waste of the energy and power which should go to making staunch citizens instead of strong criminals. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt said about the small park question in its relation to New York: "Improvements of property have left children no other opportunity for play than those that can be found in the streets. It is impossible to use these for games without incurring the interference of the police. A sense of hostility between the children and the guardians of the public order is thus engendered leading to the education of citizens who become enemies of law and order. With a common accord the precinct captains attribute juvenile rowdiness and turbulence to the lack of a better playground than the streets." It would seem, therefore, that crime in our large cities has largely resolved itself into a question of athletics.

NEW YORK'S SMALL PARKS.

For this reason New York City has been creating small parks for more than a decade. Millions of dollars have already been expended and many more will be spent in the next decade to undo what lack of foresight and commercial greed has made necessary. Wherever small parks are created, the verdict of the police is unanimous that they have changed the character of the neighborhood. The hoodlum instead of taking his necessary exercise in annoying passers-by or destroying property, takes it by games of various kinds or in using the gymnasium apparatus put up for him. The results which have followed in the wake of the creation of Mulberry Bend Park, in New York City, and the Hudson Bank Gymnasium furnish sufficient evidence to prove the wisdom of the plan. There the outdoor Recreation League has put up a complete open air gymnasium, and girls and boys, men and women, after a hard day's work come here to take the exercise and recreation they have no means nor knowledge even to furnish themselves, but which the rich take good care to provide for their own, as witness the bicycle, ball games, golf clubs and gymnasia, tennis and other tournaments.

SPACE FOR THE YOUNGSTERS.

Boston has one model—the Charlesbank Gymnasium—and has purchased ten tracts of land which it is fitting up as rapidly as possible. Philadelphia has an association whose special business it is to further the establishment of such grounds. Chicago has a recently appointed commission of al-

dermen and citizens which is selecting and purchasing sites for small parks and playgrounds. Thirty or forty cities are actively at work on the problem and making provision for small children and large boys and girls alike. Nor is it sufficient to merely create open spaces. They must be adequately fitted with apparatus and should have a supervisor who can teach its use, encourage skill and make the turbulent element feel its ownership in the property. Thus it will soon come to use it properly and to desist from turbulence since it will find the use of the apparatus and the playing of active games much the more interesting.

MUST PROVIDE FOR THE BOY. San Francisco, with a climate which makes possible to encourage outdoor life during the greater portion of the year, has both a greater responsibility to supply adequate outdoor spaces which are the property of its citizens and a greater privilege in that its investment must be of greater value since it can be used almost twice as long as that in the less-favored Eastern cities.

Too little provision is made for the so-called bad boy, who may be of much finer clay than his good brother—the cart horse is less restless than his high-bred brother and far less apt to take the bit in his teeth and run. We must provide for him accordingly if we have wit or wisdom.

It would, therefore, appear that in the interest of good citizenship and of economy in moral and even—what seems to be of greater importance to some—of economy in money, that one of the most necessary steps to be taken is to establish such playgrounds and outdoor gymnasiums as may compete in their attractions with the many temptations of the street. The child is father to the man, and the street is no place of rest nor refuge for one or the other in his leisure moments.

A Tale of Chivalry.

The Knight on his prancing steed, rode up to the Castle gate, and striking his halberd upon his brazen shield the clanging sound rang out upon the morning air and echoed through the coated grange.

The ever watchful Seneschal upon the outer wall heard the summons of the visiting Knight and responded.

"Ho, there," called the Knight in stentorian tones, "Ho."

"What wouldst, Sir Knight?" inquired the Seneschal, removing his helmet.

"Let the portcullis fall," said the Knight. "I would enter the Castle and see the fair lady who is its mistress."

"Wait but a little," replied the Seneschal, "and I will come again."

The Knight bowed, and the Seneschal, descending into the Castle, went into the grand hall where the fair lady sat upon a raised dais beneath a canopy of crimson and gold and purple.

The Seneschal, bowing thrice, approached the hem of the fair lady's garment.

"What means your presence here, varlet?" inquired the lady.

"A Knight is at the gate of the Castle, fair lady," said the Seneschal.

"What would he?"

"To see the mistress of the castle."

"Is it the Knight of Campey?"

"No, fair lady."

"Then it must be the Knight of Aberdeen," she said, half to herself, and blushing softly.

"No, fair lady, it is not," said the Seneschal.

"Not he, varlet?" she exclaimed angrily. "Then who is it?"

"I know not, fair lady," answered the trembling Seneschal, "but, judging from his language, I should say it was the Man with the Ho."—Washington Star.

Caught a Baby Whale.

A baby whale, two and a half feet in length, was washed ashore in the breakers a few miles south of the Cliff House, Sunday afternoon, and was immediately picked up by C. Baker, S. Roberts and George Whistler, who were walking on the beach. The little whale was lively and in sound condition, apparently, except for a slight bruise on the side of his head, and in half an hour the young man had him in a receptacle filled with salt water. The little fellow was brought to the city, and thrives so well that yesterday, to the amazement of his captors, he had grown to a length of nearly four feet. He is one of the blue species and blows vigorously most of the time he is thrashing around in his tank. Seafaring men who looked upon the little whale yesterday said they had never seen so diminutive a specimen of his species before, but that he was nevertheless a whale. His tail is shapely and is already avoided by the young men who have taken upon themselves to raise the embryo leviathan to adult size.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Pay of Ministers.

At a meeting of the Universalist ministers in Boston one of the brethren opened his heart on the subject of ministers' salaries. He felt deeply that they were too low, and thought that a minister should be paid for officiating at funerals, where the family is in a position to give fees and are not attendants at his church. That point, at least, seems to be well taken. No reason suggests itself why, under circumstances as stated, a funeral fee should not be willingly paid and accepted with resignation. The question of funeral fees often comes up, because cases in which they seem due are not uncommon, but they are rarely paid, and are omitted in most instances because the bereaved family does not feel at liberty to offer one.—E. S. Martin in Harner's Weekly.

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The following dairymen are known to the Editor of the CITIZEN as reliable producers, who own their own herds of cattle and deliver their own product. There are no milk Hucksters in this list.

BENNING FARM DAIRY,

J. P. REILLY, Proprietor.
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Established 1892. Pure milk right from the farm served in sealed jars twice a day. Customers are invited to inspect my dairy at their pleasure.

HILLOCK DAIRY,

JOHN BERGLING, - - - Proprietor.
Brentwood Road, Md.

Established 1894. Pure milk served to my customers fresh from the dairy every morning.

OAK GROVE DAIRY,

D. MCCARTHY, - - - Proprietor.
Bladensburg Road, D. C.

Established 1895. Fresh milk delivered direct from my dairy farm every morning. Two deliveries a day contemplated soon.

St. John's Park Dairy,

Mary Harriet Hatcher, Prop.
Brookland, D. C.

Established 1890. Pure milk delivered every morning. We invite an inspection of our place at all times. Milk for children a specialty.

Woodside Farm Dairy.

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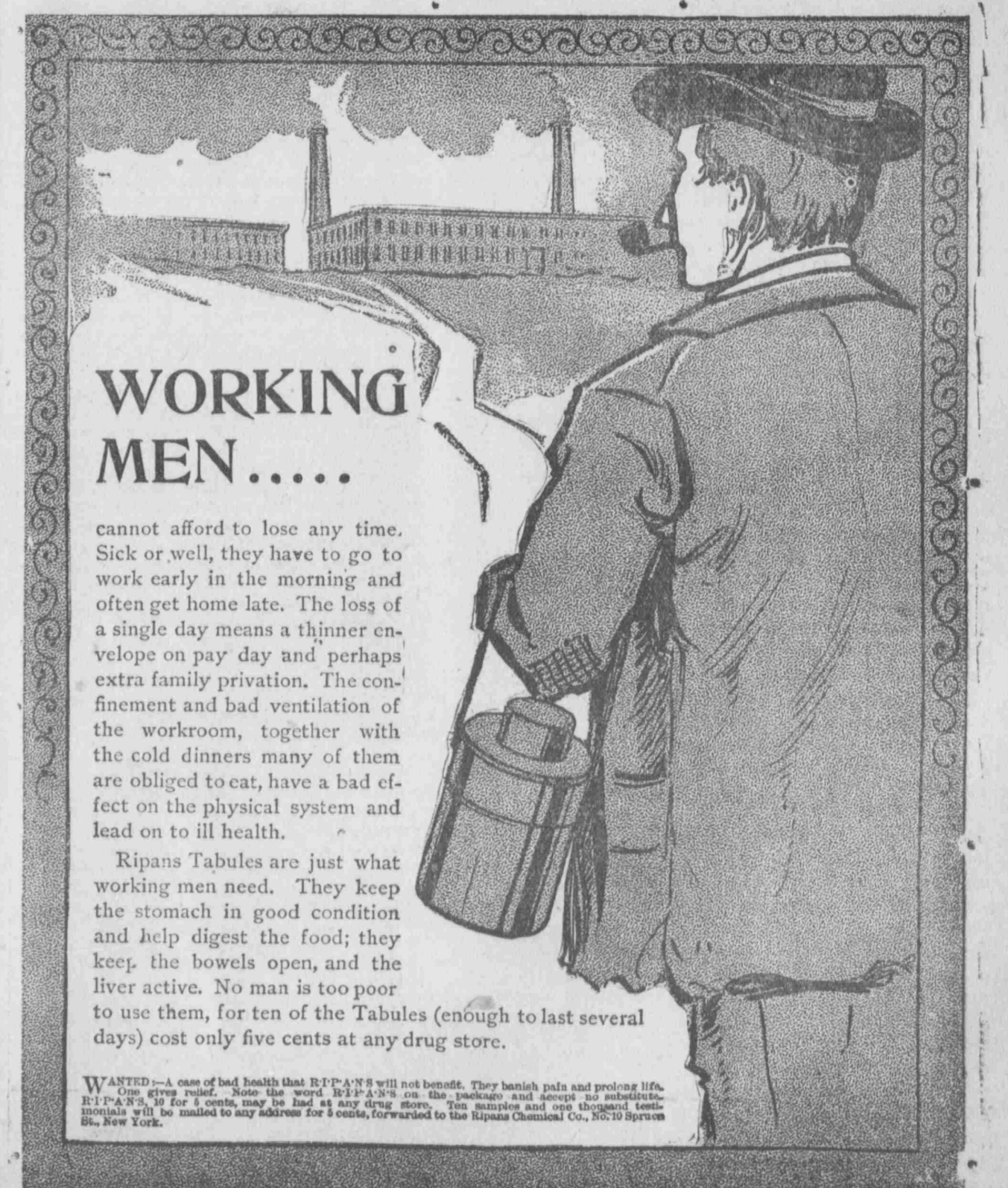
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A Pointer.—When you order goods from Hartig, the hardware man, 509 H St., N. E., they come the same day. There is no delay like there is in cases where goods are ordered from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago or other foreign houses.

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN is a permanent institution—a fixture at the National Capital. Thousands and thousands of people can testify to the good work it has accomplished during the past five years in the line of suburban improvement. It is the only newspaper in the District of Columbia that maintains a punching bureau, whose duty it is to punch up the authorities and keep them awake to the needs of the suburbs. On that account it deserves and is receiving substantial encouragement.

EASTERN BRANCH COTTAGE,
JOHN FRAAS, Proprietor.
BENNING BRIDGE, . . D. C.
All Brands of Liquors and the Finest Cigars and Beer.
Boats for hire for gunning or pleasure parties.



WORKING MEN.....

cannot afford to lose any time. Sick or well, they have to go to work early in the morning and often get home late. The loss of a single day means a thinner envelope on pay day and perhaps extra family privation. The confinement and bad ventilation of the workroom, together with the cold dinners many of them are obliged to eat, have a bad effect on the physical system and lead on to ill health.

Ripans Tabules are just what working men need. They keep the stomach in good condition and help digest the food; they keep the bowels open, and the liver active. No man is too poor to use them, for ten of the Tabules (enough to last several days) cost only five cents at any drug store.

WANTED—A case of bad health that RIPANS will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word RIPANS on the package and accept no substitute. RIPANS, 10 for 5 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., 36-10 Spruce St., New York.